Assurements To-Har. Haveste's Lyceum Theater Coleral Minstrela. Koster & Hinl's Garden Co...

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Gen. Ewing Out of the Question. It is thought by some politicians that if Gen. Ewing is elected Governor of Ohio he will be likely to receive the Democratic nomination for President. They point to the precedent of Mr. HAYES, and say that but for his election to the office of Governor of Ohio he would never have been thought of as a candidate for President.

But the precedent of HAYES is not a convincing authority to eite to Democrats. Besides, no man can stand for a moment as a Democratic candidate for President

who is in favor of reemacting the odious, inquisitorial, unconstitutional income tax. Gen. Ewing may answer for Governor of Ohio; but he will never do for President of

the United States. One candidate is disposed of.

No Trifling.

We are neither for the Health Officer nor against him. We have not the slightest disposition to Injure Dr. VANDERPOEL, and only the disposition to help him which we

may be supposed to have to help all mortals. Doctor very plainly; and that is that there must be no trifling on his part with yellow

If he wants to try any experiments with the dreadful malady, let him go South and try them on himself, instead of trying them on the people of this city If it be true, as reported, that Dr. VANDER-

POEL allowed a vessel from Hayana, with several cases of veilow fever on board, to come up from Quarantine for repairs, he had better go to work at once to repair his damaged reputation, and the Governor had better show how lively he can be at removing the Health Officer.

No trifling with yellow fever!

Kill it First and Care it Afterward.

Nothing but a measure which shall sweep the present organization of the army out of existence and thus afford the opportunity for reconstruction, if that be deemed desirable, will achieve such a reform as is demanded by the state of the Treasury and by the internal condition of our military machine. All the attempts made to correct glaring abuses, to lop off excrescences, and to reduce extravagance, have only scratched the surface of the existing evils.

This tinkering has done no substantial good and has left untouched the main causes of excessive expenditure, in a standing army more than double what is needed, and in a body of officers, constantly recruited from West Point, who in themseives constitute a considerable force, with general officers and staffs sufficient for an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men. All the legislation so far has been either for the interests of a class or for individual benefit, and none for the relief of the oppressed taxpayers.

The great mistake made by the committees and the commissions appointed to propose reforms, is that they all started out with the assumption that an army of twenty-five thousand men was to be the basis upon which their recommendations were to stand or fall. This fundamental error has led to the delays, disputes, vexations, and fallures which have attended the discussion of this subject since the Fortyfourth Congress inaugurated reform through a Democratic House of Represen-

tatives. Alone of all the branches of the public service the army has escaped retrenchment. For nearly four hundred and fifty millions expended in the last ten years. there is nothing to show but an aristocratic organization, which has been converted-as far as administrative power could convert it-into a political machine.

No wonder the country is disgusted, and is unwilling to tolerate longer a system which repels the democratic idea of equality, promotion from merit, and intelligence in the man who handles the weapon of war. The great bulk of the army is composed of no idea whatever of free institutions. They are little else than morcenaries, who seek a living by enlistment. Between them and the officers who command, there is an impassable barrier.

Every French soldier is said to carry a Marshal's beton in his knapsack. This means that every French soldier has the chance to rise to the very highest rank by merit and courage. Not so the soldier of and though we may see a good deal of the the United States; for while the law theoretically gives him a limited chance to come out of the ranks, he is practically frowned down by superiors who deny him the few rights to which he is entitled. There are thirty or forty second licutenants now to be appointed, and nearly all of them will be taken from civil life, or from among the sons of officers of the army, who have already an advantage over civilians in going to West Point.

A close corporation of the most selfish kind governs the army and perpetuates its rule through the Executive Department and Congress, both of which are constantly munipulated in its interest. There are officers who realize the dangers of the favoritism which has obtained such rank growth, and who, looking to the good of the service. condemn the methods that have justly excited strong resentment among the people One of them points out the enormous increase of the general officers and staff in this way:

In 1808 the army was about half the present numbers This there-time Major to negal and three tires

adder Generals
Alderde Cannets there officers
Field officers of Admittin, General's Desictment,
Field officers of Quartermater's benefitient.
Field officers of successful partners.
Field officers of successful partners.
Field officers of Louise Lawrence,
Field officers of Louise Advante.

In 1870 these officers were nearly quadrupled, as is

Gen. Scott was content with two Lieutenants for aides, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in his latter days he was al lowed a military secretary. Gen. Shenman has a staff of six Colonels and one Lieutenant-Colenel to support his dignity, and still he is not happy. One Judge Advocate General, who had the rank of Major, did the work which is now assigned to a Brigadier-General and eight Majors. And so through-

point and to crush out the costly official arstoerney that now runs and rules it, the popular cry will be, "Abolish the army! And that cry will sweep all before it.

Some Signs of Improvement in Trade.

The weather for the last few weeks has seen very favorable to the farmers, who have been gathering their hay crop, which in the Middle and Eastern States especially s one of the heaviest ever cut, so that hay is now low in price and excellent in quality. The promise of the other crops is generally flattering throughout the country, though n some States agriculture has suffered to a egree from too abundant rains. The outlook, however, is that the harvest of cereals will be exceptionally large, both because of the greater acreage planted, and because of the average healthy condition of the crop. Short grain harvests in France and in England assure us a foreign demand for our

surplus of the cereals which will enable us. to dispose of these crops at remunerative prices; and the consequence must be the further advance of all the business interests of the country.

When we hear that the manufacturing interest is generally in a satisfactory condition, the mills and machine shops, as rule, working up to full time with a full force of labor, we get a sign of the renewed prosperity of trade which is unmistakable. Another indication is afforded in the large decrease of the number of business failures for the first half of the year as compared with the corresponding period of 1878 and the four previous years.

During the past six months the total of failures in the United States was only 4,058, against 5,825 for the same time in 1878; and But there is one thing we can tell the the liabilities were only sixty-live millions. against one hundred and thirty millions. The circumstance that last year there was a rush to take advantage of the Bankrupt act before the date of its repeal must be remembered as one of the exerting causes of the large total of failures for 1878; but during the last six months not only was the number less than in any year since 1876, but both the aggregate of liabilities and the average of liabilities were also far less.

Another gentifying proof of improvement which argues an increased demand for labor, is afforded by the report of Superintendent Dudley of the operations of the Building Department of this city during the first half of the year. It shows that building is gaining in New York at a rapid rate, "the humber of buildings proposed to be erected and the cost of the same being much greater than for some years past." On the 1st of July the total of new buildings in progress was 961, against 715 at the same time last year. The estimated cost of the structures for which plans were submitted during the six menths was \$11,754,552, against \$8,327,375

in 1878-a gain of \$3,437,177. The indications of the swelling of the tide of business prosperity and an enlargement of the demand for labor, of which these are a few of the more important, are as indisputable as they are encouraging.

A City of Desolution.

Day by day the news from Memphis grows vorse. The fever is slowly spreading through the city; thirteen new cases were reported yesterday, some of them in quarters of the city that have hitherto been free from it.

The flight of the citizens continues, but one by one the doors of refuge are being shut and barred in their faces. Six more Southern towns have declared a strict quarantine against them; and the news that two refugees from Memphis have been prostrated by the fever in Louisville will probably precipitate the same action in other towns. Meanwhile the Memphis authorities are pushing the preparations for the camp to which it is proposed to remove the poor.

What a calamity! The stoppage for menths together of the machinery of trade in such a place, and the transfer, which is now going on, of the stocks of goods of merchants to other cities, can hardly fail to do permanent damage to the business interests of Memphis; to give that enterprising town a blow from which it will be slow to recover, if it does ever rebound. But the abandonment of the place by everybody who keeps the wheels of its prosperous activities in motion means something worse It means great suffering among those who are compelled to remain within its limits to say nothing of the hardships which many of the refugees must undergo.

Can we expect that the epidemic, which until the coming of black frost has time within which to do its ravages, will be consoldiers who are not citizens, and who have | fined to this one city, even if it is shut off from the rest of the country and turned into a vast plague hospital? It is an appalling spectre which the imaginations of the people of the Mississippi Valley are creating, one that walks over thousands of fresh graves to lay its hands on the survivors of

the pestilence of last summer. But so far, though reason has unquestion ably been furnished for evil forebodings disease between August and November, the promptness of the people of Memphis in running away, and the immediate establishment of a quarantine against the city, may cheek its progress and save the country from a repetition of the experience of last year. We saw then how Mobile and Gaiveston, by a right system of exclusion, which seems to be the only check against the progress of yellow fever known at present. kept the pestilence away from their doors. though they had in previous years suffered from it.

From the time of the subsidence of the postilence last autumn until the warm weather was again upon us. In its full force, In Congress, and in health associations and doctors' societies, yellow fever and its prevention were the themes of ceaseless dis cussion. Travelling commissions studied it in the cities it ravaged, and a National Health Board was organized at great cost. The doctors disagreed as to its origin. whether it is of foreign importation neces sarily, or of indigenous growth, and volumes of words were written about the discase. Yet here we stand frembling lest it may again ravage the South, well knowing that if it once gets a foothold there it is just as likely to pursue its devastating course unchecked, as if Congress and the doctors had not legislated and debated.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention met in Harrisburg yesterday. Legis later and Delegate Wollie created commette in the fold by offering for the consideration of the Convention a resolution in favor of putting public affairs in the hands of men who have brains enough to discern dishonesty and courage enough to fight it. For this language h was subjected to treatment such as Track Dead eye resolves from the other members of the crow Wonge is not in favor with his party since he exposed the doings of Kuanne & Co. in conntion with the attempted passage of the Riot Cinima bill.

According to a cable despatch, the Liverpool house of David STUART & Co., who failed last month," and who were largely indebted to out. The organization is a fraud on the an American Missionary Board," can show (in country, and if this Democratic Congress | round numbers) but \$36,300 of masets with

fails to cut the army down to the lowest which to meet \$772.650 of liabilities, or about one dollar in every nine. One would imagine that this Board might find some difficulty in making up its defleits, after such a disclosure of business management-at least from the persons who made the original contributions Doubtless, however, most givers to missionary funds do not too narrowly scrutinize what be omes of their mency after they part with it.

There is no popular alarm in Brooklyn over the fatal yellow fever case in Columbia place, and there is no occasion for any. The tenement house in which Manning died has been vicerously fumigated, and the doctors profess to be pretty confident that the disease has not got a lodgment. At the same time there is a general recognition of the fact that unusual sanitary vigilance is in order. The Board of Health have formally called the attention of the Board of Public Works to the necessity of cleansing the fifthy streets, and they have also taken Health Officer VANDERPORL sharply to task for letting the brig San Miguel, from Havana come un to the city for repairs. They say that the condition imposed by the Officer-that the hatches should be kept scaled, and that no one go on shore-shows that he re carded her as an infected and dangerous skip. The condition has not been observed, and they have ordered the San Miguel 200 feet out into the river. If there is infection on board, the East River is no place for her.

The fee system of compensating public functionaries is pernicious. When left to collect their own income by levying fees, not a few of them are upt to practise extortion. Major QUINCY, Sheriff REGLEY'S right-hand man. testified yesterday in the investigation of the charges against Sheriff limitary that, notwithstanding the heavy fees that they are said to have collected, he and Sheriff RETLLY have disbursed more money in politics than they have received since Sheriff REILLLY's term of office began. Now, If the Sheriff's office is so ruinous to all connected with it, under the fee system, it is time to have a change of system.

Contrary to general expectation, a Kentucky jury has convicted Col. Tom Buronp of nurder, and fixed his punishment at imprison ment for life. Considering the powerful influences brough

to bear in his layer, and the ingenuity ex-pended upon the defence, his conviction is, in itself, an interesting thing for the State, For Col. BUFORD's sake we hope that his ounsel exaggerated a little in describing the

A score of walkers, including such celebries as P. Napoleon Campana, Christopheli TOOLE, PATRICK McLOUGHLIN, CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, and MUNROE'S Unknown, started last night in the classic precincts of the Boston Music Hall, under the reputed or real manusc

ment of DAN O'LEARY and FRED ENGLEHARDT, and with the inspiring presence of the bronze In ETHOVAN in front of the big organ, on a 75hour race. On the other shore of the continent, at San Francisco, a throng of women have for several days and nights been contending in a still longer and more arduous walk. At va rious points intermediate we read of public valking by the hour, day, and week. If such things go on in midsummer, what shall we ook for in autumn, when the mercury has taken its final leave for the season of the hundredth degree of heat?

Lovers of the dairy and its works, who emember the ponderous pats of golden butter and the mighty mountains of fragrant cheese hat charmed their senses of sight and smell during last year's dairy fair in this city, will be glad to learn that a repetition of this treat is in store for them, the time being December, and the place New York. Now, if to the visible fruits of the dairy can be added, also, a second nearliment of Gov. Seymour's oratory on cheese in its relations to the universe, and of Gen. BUTLER'S hard-pan facts on milk, and his irresistible statistics imprinted on the butter business, success will be complete.

JOHN SHERMAN made a speech at Portland yesterday. He took care to explain at the start to the Maine Republicans who had turned out to hear him that he was there by the invitaion of their "distinguished Senator," Brother BLAINE, and that he would talk chiefly about inance. But there were more important questions on the carpet, he said, than hard money or soft money, greenbacks or bank notes. The Southern dectrine of State rights had been revived. Session had been succeeded by Congressional and the principles avowed by the majority at the recent extra session meant revolution and anarchy. At such a time Republians should not allow differences of opinion

about money matters to divide them. He then proceeded to review and glorify his umption policy to date, and to criticise the platforms of the Maine and Ohio Greenbackers. winding up with a panegyric of the Republican

party. It was a shrewd speech for Houest Joun

SHERMAN. Lord CHELMSFORD, according to the cable eports, has at last given the Zuius a thrashing, illing 1,000 of them, as he thinks, burning Ulundi, and taking a large number of prisoners who came in of their own accord after the battle These tell him that Cerywayo commanded the Zulus in person. Sir Garner Wolseley thinks

Some points of interest have been brought out more clearly by the investigation of the harges against John I. DAVENPORT before dimmissioner Lyman. Much of the testimony as been identical with that given before the ongressional Committee whose report led to he defeat of the appropriations for the deputy marshals. It has been shown that many of the complaints on which DAVENPORT ordered arrests were not even sworn to by the wholesale ath-taker, Mosurer: that the seiggre of alleged fraudulent naturalization papers by DAVENPORT and his clerks was wholly without authority of law, and that Davenport was so informed beore he committed those outrages upon the rights of citizens. Instances have been shown n which voters who had taken every precaution to be properly naturalized, and whose papers were as regular as the judiciary of the ate of New York could make them, were yet arrested and imprisoned on election day for the purpose of preventing them from voting. It has been made very plain that Davenport's bject in causing so many thousand arrests was, first, to get the fees, and, second, to intimilate voters; and that he never had-what the aw positively requires before any citizen is arested-an honest intention to bring the arrested

parties to speedy trial. One peculiar feature of the case is somewhat lovel. It appears from District Attorney Woodroup's testimony that he gave his consent to DAVENPORT'S operations-a consent that was sary to enable Davenpour to make arrests. Mr. Woodroup did this without knowing anything of the wholesnie character of the arrests proposed. The first he knew of it was on the morning after the election. Instead of making the investigation in each case which he was bound to make by the rule of the Circuit Court, to let Davespour go on unchecked in his outrages upon the voters of New York. His excuse for this was the sight of a little book, that Daexpour showed him, containing, as he supposed, a vast amount of information collected y Davenpour about proposed Blegal voting Yet with the entire power of the Federal Goveroment to back him, and after the expenditure of an enormous amount of money, Davenpour did not succeed in convicting one man, and Judge Lillyrengonn dismissed his test case without requiring the man arrested to make any defence. Davenpour's little book appears to have been a fraud.

Rowdles at the Beach.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: There is in evil, rapidly growing, that will, unless checked, become a missauce to visitors and a severe damage to the Simulatian Bearth Company, and that is the finality of the distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the theorem is a many cases, are so annoyed while latting that they dare not leave each other even for a momental.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

Alonzo B. Cornell's Campaign-Has be Outgen

eralled and Captured Pomercy's Forces! BUFFALO, July 22 .- The two leading Republican candidates for the nomination for lovernor have generally been understood to be Alonzo B. Cornell and Theodore M. Pomercy. Of course, there are several others who riends have entered them for the race at the State Convention, while there are two or three who have managed to get their names men tioned, but their backers seem to be few in numbers and feeble in resources. The chief competitors so far have been Cornell and Pomeroy.

Three or four weeks ago it looked as if Pomercy had the inside track. But the impression now is that he is losing ground, and that Cornell is shooting ahead of him. A portion of the Re publican press in the central and western counties has criticised Pomerov pretty sharply; and moreover, it is now positively asserted by those who ought to be well informed that the combination which had been organized for carrying him through has been partially broken up. Indeed, there is a solid foundation for the report that John F. Smyth, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, has withdrawn from it, and is now supporting Cornell. This is a bad blow for Pomercy, for he was relying a good deal upon the energy and tact of Smyth, and more especially upon the active workers, the political centurions, in various parts of the State, who are wont to take their one from him. The rumor is abroad in the western counties

that a new combination is for any that will not throw Pomerov wholly aside, but will try to put him on the ticket for Lieutenant-Govern along with Cornell for Governor. If there are substantial grounds for this report, and the supporters of Cornell and Pomeroy enter heartily into the arrangement, the new programme may prove successful at the Convention. This rumor gives the names of candidates for other positions on the combination ticket. For example, Nathan D. Wendell is spoken of for State Treasurer, and Mr. Sioan of Oswego or Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin of Westchester for Comptroller, and Mr. Hamilt Ward of Allegheny for Attorney-General. Mr. Wendell is not so generally known throughout the State as Messrs, Sloan, Cowdin, and Ward. He is the eashier of the Merchants' Bank in Albany. However, all these plans, and more particularly those relating to subordinate places on the ticket, are liable to be rudely dealt with by combinations formed on the spot when the Convention meets. Kentucky State prison as an earthly pande-

Aside from Cornell and Pomerov, the more formidable candidates for the nomination for the Governorship are Congressman Hiscock of Onondaga and Senator Robertson of Westchester. The latter stands well in this part of the State. Whether he is prosecuting a vigorour canvass is not known to the masses of Re publicans here. Mr. Hiscock is wide awake. Hisseouts are out all through the central and western counties hunting after delegates. The later edition of Federal officeholders seem to be generally in his favor.

There is another aspirant who is making ome stir east of Onondaga, and especially in the Mohawk Valley. I refer to John H. Starin. the member of Congress from the Montgomery district. For twenty years he has been extensively engaged in the transportation busi ness on the Hudson River, the New York Harbor, and the adjacent waters. He is reputed to be very wealthy, and it is asserted that he is liberal in the use of dollars. Some of Mr. Starin's advocates claim that Mr. Conkling favors his nomination. I fancy that the Senator is carnest and unqualified in his support of Mr. Cornell.

We hear now and then of a dark horse who if there should be a deadlock in the Convention, might be suddenly put on the course and driven through with a rush. Hamilton Harris is feebly suggested for running this gnuntlet. Ha! ha! We see even the fessii name of Ham itton Fish crop out at the east. He has not the driblet of a following in the Republican strong-holds of the west. This, however, cannot be said of George B. Sloan of Oswego, notwithstanding his positive refusal to be a candidate

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK. Sanford E. Church as a Possible Candidate

for Governor of New York. ALBANY, July 22.-Since William Dor

dieimer rode out of the race for Governor on the back of his Fourth of July oration, there has been a good deal of discussion here over the possibility of finding a candidate who could make a successful fight against Lucius Robinson in the approaching Convention. Horatic Seymour is often mentioned, but everybody un derstands now that he is in downright earnes in his fixed determination never again to hold a public office, and it is absolutely certain that he will not allow his name to be used. Next to him in influence, power, and ability stands Sanford E. Church. Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals

In many respects Judge Church resembles the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. He has the same strong nature behind the same benignant manner. He looks on the highest judicia office in the State as Chase looked on the highest judicial office in the United States. The ermine, which he seems to grace, really fetter him, and he longs to throw it off, and to enter the arena of active politics, armed for a contest Church believes, as Chase believed that the office for which nature and education designed him is that of President. To complete the parallel that coveted post seemed within the grasp of both men at the same time and through th same agency-through the Democratic National Convention which assembled in New York or thu 4th of July, 1868. It will be remembered that on that occasion the vote of New York was east on several ballots for Sanford E. Church and whether it is remembered or not, it is a fact that the programme of the managers contem plated the nomination of Salmon P. Chase on the twenty-third ballot, But Gov. Seymour, who was to lead this movement, was himself non-inated on the twenty-second ballot. Chief Justice Chase went to his grave firm in the be Hef that if he had been nominated he would have beaten Grant in that memorable canvass: while Chief Judge Church thinks that if it had not been for the Chase diversion and the covert trenchery of certain New York Democrats h

would have been nominated and elected. A Chief Judge of the court of last resort, dis charging his duties with the ability and fidelity displayed by Judge Church, occupies no mean niche in Fame's temple. But a leader familiar with the arts and ambitious for the honors of active politics looks on the court room as place of honorable but hateful banishment. It s known to those who are acquainted with the details of State politics that early in 1870, when the name of Church was first proposed for Chie Judge, he protested against his own nomination. It was his desire that his friend and rela tive, the late Judge William F. Allen, should head the ticket, and it was only through Judge Allen's cooperation that the ruling powers that day were able to secure Judge Church's acceptance. When he finally took the office it was with the implied understanding that he should resign it if a fair opportunity occurred for him to return to polities. His friend thought they saw such an opportunity in 1871 It was agreed that if all the other can would retire and leave the field open, Judge Church would accept a nomination for Governor. As the other candidates, with the exception of Mr. Tilden, were mostly men of straw they readily consented to this arrangement Then a tremendous pressure was brought to sear on Tilden himself. A conference was held at the Delayan House, in those gaudy parlors which William M. Tweed occupied in the days of his glory, at which representatives appeared from all parts of the State, and at which Mr. Tilden, who was present, was urged to withdraw and to throw his influence for Judge Church. He seemed to waver for a time, and while it looked as if he might yield the appeals grew more elequent and forcible. But he finally decided to remain in the field, and he wa nominated by a two-thirds vote on the first ballot, Judge Church's name having been withdrawn in the mean time. Since then there has

to reappear in politics, and I am satisfied now that his inclinations do not prompt him to make

a canvass for the Governorship.

The Constitution of the State throws a chill on the ambition of its judicial officers. Article VI., section 10, provides that "the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for any of them for any other than a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be vold." will be seen that the Judge must resign his judgeship before he can be voted for for Gavernor. When the chances of defeat are duly onsidered, this restriction is likely to prove effective in most cases. By another section of the same article it is provided that if a vacancy shall occur in the Court of Appeals within three months of an election the Governor shall have power to fill the vacancy, and the appointee shall old office till the end of the next year. So if Judge Church should resign say on the 1st of October to accept a nomination for Governor, Lucius Robinson would name his successor, who would continue to net as Chief Judge until Jan. , 1881. Then, If the Democrats should happen to be defeated at the November election, Judge huren would lose the Governorship, would lose his high judicial honors, and would perhaps forfeit his remote prospects of the

Presidency.
Sanford E. Church might not hesitate to case his fortune on a single turn of the political die if he were quite certain that the State would go Democratic and that he could get the nomination. But it is noticeable that among his warmest and strongest supporters are to be found Democrats who think that Robinson's policy has so divided and dissatisfied the Democracy that its success is out of the question. They profess to take only a languid interest in the Convention of this year, saying that their purpose in defeating Robinson is not to carry the State, but to put the party in proper shape for next year's Presidential canvass-under some other candidate than Tilden. But they add that if anybody can redeem an almost hopeless cause, and can plack the flower safety from the iettle danger, Judge Church is that man.

It is not to be denied that the personal feeling in favor of Judge Church is much stronger than that expressed for any other candidate. Gov. Robinson's friends show a firm, abiding faith in him, but they are neither affectionate nor enthusiastic in their demonstrations. The riends of Mr. Dorsheimer are not as numerous is they were a few weeks ago, and even the Eccuing Times, which has been so valiant in his defence, shows no disposition to press his laims for Governor. But Judge Church has a positive personal following, not as large as to-ratio Seymour has, but much larger than Robinson's or Tilden's, and large enough to exert a considerable influence on the politics of the

There are drawbacks as well as advantages to iese personal followings. The men who are faithful to a policy instead of to a leader, as the ollowers of Tilden and Robinson profess to e, are not so easily turned from their purpose as those who seek to promote the fortunes of a ian. The cry of the Robinson party is: "Low taxes, and no change of Administration till that system is intrenched in every department of the State Government." It is an impersonal ery, and it will hardly do to answer it by exressing a preference for this or that candi-ate. Gov. Robinson's strongest advocates are ound among men who never saw him, and who have no desire to see him. It is not him hat they believe in, but his work. Judge Church's supporters, on the contrary, are his riends-the men who have known him and talked with him, and listened to his speeches ad shared with him the good and evil fortune of politics. As a rule, the friends of a policy will outnumber the friends of a man. But the man's friends-if the man is a conspicuous leader-are more likely to be in prominent laces, and to do the lion's share of the talking. Perhaps this is the reason why, in Albany as vell as in Utien, Syracuse, Rochester and Bufalo, one hears Sanford E. Church's name mentioned and his character sulogized twice as ften as he hears a favorable word spoken of Gov. Robinson.

Cut Down the Expenses.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Allow me say that in the minds of intelligent people of both par rain this part of the country there is not the slightest doubt that the running expenses of the Government could be cut down from enc-quarter to one-half, and greatly to the benefit of the country, morally and finanally. Now the Government is a great demoralized, disigned spenithrift, young down to destruction and de potism—and revolution, as seen as the people realize their danger. The Republican devocraties in 1878 storest ship of State, and are proved incided in pratical va-ses with a determination to had compared at all lare the Democrats got control of the House to implained account Republican extrava-

set of three colls. The See has told our Democratic of the medical charles have been dear to Annia and See and the service dear to Annia and See and the service dear to the the told the principle of officients for any dear the product of the set of the see and the glick in work our. Be publicated any Notice of get though the annial three places and fat salaries for their work points, and have can the product of their work points, and have can the product be being find by a Table shough. What have to there of the one of parises the product of their replaces of the product of the produc aco, July 18.

Our Fortified Sub-Treasury.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Reading n last Similary sites the account of the enormous devices and preparations for converting the Sale-Treasury in sew York city into a vast and impregnation "fortification," I could not help wesdering at the very evident ear and dread entertained by "the powers that be "less the people should at some limit or other lay violent hands muon the treasures of the resolved deposited within its on the treasures of the people deposited within its quitt and walls. It certainly appeared to my mind as

an the good old Democratic days we never once of of such a thing-of was alreadately uniscreasary as people Work to maken a soft seteman, avery rendefined and law-anding edized, every one a ross for botter than a special constanting-guardian and first triumbant has so florished on it expends an extended that not in the soft and soft the matter in the soft and soft in the soft in soft

tratible freasury were only as sair from the ra-

Introduce Salt Water in Pipes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOL: In my communication of last week Londy allohold to some of the benefits that a blactal use of call river water would can be upon this city. I smeerely trust that Tan sun will take up the subject in all its bearings, and blaze away mil the great boom of sale water in pipes is secured for

The rest of its introduction would be large, but who estimate the great good that would inevitably result it's builty the great saving in Centon water would in a time time that remay be the entire. This at the entire. This at the entire the entire the interest of the entire the entire that the e one of the results a heroeveries of the 'On' the and, if the soft watercan be load by our extense a constant, or more, of the trainer water ma-ift the accompany in water, cannot be saved and actionally our tredot apply would be dambled for the constant of the constant of the con-Attentive our expension and would be better than later is a disinfectant, and would be better than for washing the storets and sewers. It is better tog purposes, and with an unlimited surprise a mann, no ordinances would be becressing to rear extractivity in the later in the property of the construction o

the country of the country of the country of the country thereby endergering the health of the country thereby endergering the health of the country thereby endergering the health of the country that the countr been no good opportunity for the Chief Judge | population

THE RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

Why it Concerns Every Citizen of New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The last session of the Legislative Committee was a little dry for persons who are not fend of figures, and parties who thought Mr. Depew was in enrest when he declared that this in-vestigation was instigated and kept alive by one or two individuals who were actuated by purely selfish and personal motives, thought the

investigation was taking a wide range. These parties are evidently unfamiliar with the scope of the resolution under which the Committee are acting, and which, in addition to freight discriminations as between individuals, covers" the powers, contracts, and obligations" of the railroads chartered by this State.

This part of the investigation is, if possible, of importance than the other. At first thought it may not seem important to the indi-vidual citizen whether the nominal or real cost of a railroad is reported to the State; but when we turn to the law regulating this, we find that the jurists who originally drafted it thought otherwise, as will be seen from the following extract from chapter 140, section 33, of the Laws of 1850:

The Legislature may, when any such railroad shall be

The Legislature may, when any such railroad shall be opened for new from time to time after or reduce the rate of freight, lare, or other profits upon such road; but the same shall not without the consent of the corporation, be so reduced as for produce with said profits less than ton percent, per announced with said profits less than ton percent, per announced with said profits less than ton percent, per announced with said profits less than ton percent, per announced with said profits less than ton percent, per announced with said profits less than ton percent, per announced the comprehence, they shall sacertain that the not mecone derived by the company from all sources for the year then last past shall have exceeded an annount income of ten per cent, upon the capital of the corporation actually expended.

Now, for instance, when the New York Contral road reports a nominal cost more than three times as great as the combined amounts ever paid in by stock and bond holders, and charges the public rates for transportation which yield regular dividends upon the entire mass; and when the Eric capitalizes in her recreanization scheme, upon a basis of one hundred and fifty millions, when her late inventors does not show a value of fifty millions, and the present management boldly avow the intention of chargins the public rates which will yield dividends upon the entire mass, does it not indicate that the public arc to be taxed for transportation service more than the spirit of the law allows?

the law allows?
The report of the logislative committee which investigated the coal combination last year thus characterized the practice of stock water-

the coal corporations, as was the case with raintons to recognize the read carrying trade, unable under their charters, or or other reasons, to declare dividends upon their steek that would absorb their may pended surplus, issued additional steek to the stockholders, for which they paid nothing, inadvanted what is commonly known as stock waterup, or a englishmation of surplus carbidges, which is in sub-tame exacting money from the puople, creature as indeptedness representing the public to pay interest upon their own maney so exacted. Railrond managers say that the amount of capital has nothing to do with raites for transportation. If this is so, why did Mr. Vanderbit inflate his stock forty-seven millions in 1867 and 1868, upon which watered stock dividends hive since been declared amounting with inflate his stock forty-seven millions in 1867 and 1868, upon which watered stock dividends hive since been declared amounting with inflorest to over fifty millions of dollars? Suppose that instead of watering his stock Mr. Vanderbilt had reduced his rates for transportation until they only yielded the legal ten per cent. Would not the public have had their transportation cheaper and have benefited to precisely that extent? The truth of the business is that taxation for transportation dwarfs all other forms of faration; it levies a first tax upon all that we cat, drink, or wear. Every ton of coal and barrel of flour pays its tax belore it reaches the consumer; and railroad managers wield a far greater power to tax than does the Legisla-

It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the "obligations" of railrands should be defined. For the last quarter century they have practically done as they pleased. The legislation of this period has been principally in their interest; but there are signs that in the future they will be held to an accountability for the equitable management of the franchises which the people have conferred upon them. Although chownessly powerful, public opinion is upore powerful; and is crystallizing about some reforms, which, with proper effort, are sugest to dome.

greater power to tax than does the Legisla

sure to come.
The law virtually makes the public a partner The law virtually makes the public a partier in these modern highways—the State contributing the franchise and the corporations constructing the roads. After the latter realize ton per cent, profit, the public are entitled to their share in the shape of reductions in rates. How the roads are managed, deeply concerns all classes of citizens. As stated in the address made by the Committee of the Chamber of Committee to the Legislative Committee.

made by the Committee of the Chamber of Com-mores to the Legislative Committee: Upon the thoroughness of your investigation depends, in a great measure, the commercial and industrial web-tare of the entire community. It is built possible to inoughne a subject of greater importance or one which affords wider ecope for patient, statemannke investiga-Let us hope that sufficient time will be taken to make the investigation comprehensive and thorough, and the report of the Committee a valuable contribution to the history of the State. MERCHANT.

THE JEWS AND MR. CORBIN.

Departure at Manhattan Beach. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It was vith feelings or singular pain that I read this morning s www.www.meelings of shame and mortification that my wn beloved country, the boasted land of civil and rehgious liberty, should so studier herself, so dishoner her flag and her Constitution as she does in this new outrage,as new exhibition of intolerance, bigotry, and injustice to a people who surely have already borne enough in the to a people who surely have already borne enough in the werld's history. I allude to the insuit offered to the He-brew's by one of the proprietors of Manhattan Heach. Is this the boasted progress of the nineteenth century, and is this free and enight need America, when we read in the same commons that Prince Charles of Homenian, the the same commons that Prince Charles of Homenian, the theory of the most Semichbod and historic country in Europe, has threatened to abdicate unless the Helrews are given equal rights with his other subjects, and that

come, the present shiftere, and dares be therron.

Now Along July 22.

To the Edition of The SUN—Sec I am capable of looking into the future in a creat many instances, it with I may be decent to the first the future in a creat many instances, it with I may then decent estimate the access a cise to Brighton and doney bismost, and at that time made the remark that Manthetian beach a short time access a cise to be first to a the potential sector would at that time in the present age, as people are too lar, and sured to follow up, such a rand style as was the large style decented to follow up, such a rand style as was the large short in former years. It is a strange thing when such a grand place as Messers, Corbin styles It does not remark a grand place as Messers, Corbin styles It does not remark a grand place as Messers, Corbin at Sec. It does not remark the manuscript of specific enough for the minuscript expenditures that have been made there. There must be semething to tall locks for and damp for the failure, and how it is the dew a that run all such places and are to beam in every manner. I am certain as a class they are not secular as to take the such as the straight of finding pleuty withers that would sectione them. It seems as it this viders that would sectione them. re contain, as they are this capable of finding plenty is that would welloome them. It seems as it this exceeded them to ecome there, spend their maney y and ask no accommodations whatever. They it as meal freatment as any others, and unless they it they have no money to throw many, member the prediction I make tendry that in one from to day Manhattan Beach will be a lonely and the page.

A Jeksay Jew.

Kessoy, July 22.

Patheson, July 22.

To the Edition of The Sun-Sir. Mr. Corbin finds a race of prophets, aposless, philosophers, and artists "vulgar." for the public species, and artists "vulgar." for the public control of the prophets of the prophets and desirable many. Ac. And why be a control of the public species, as he control of the hand desirable than their good independ will permit a be in the public species. And from does in set about to mead this matter? By a seeing extertionals prices. No. By parving upon the half-smothered relations prophets account to be a seen as a superscript of through the large by the mance of man, but the power of the discount to the public set. femilitered relations prepares account in a buseful for threats the ages by the maine of man, buseful for man buseful for man buseful for man motives, but every line of Mr. Corpin, amountation is bringed of the confession that because of the amountaint is bringed by the confession for any five full for the man for the first form of the confession and all the shocker, whose atmediately the confession and all the shocker, whose atmediately for the confession of the confession and all the shockers are to ward one e county, and all the shody, whose standing stempon their arrogant demeaner toward me 8. B. The problem of the property of the problem of the p

Concy Island Pier.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. The fare to oney Island Flor by the Rockaway heats is 50 cents. and melades two pier compens—the same as by either of cutter boats,
our correspondent must have asked for a Hocksway
our correspondent must have no pler compone on bigni,
d got off at the Comey Island Pier. He center let him
it the taket agents his destination, and there never will
any

He will not be Treasurer.

To the Editor of The Sun-Nor: At the meeting in East Newark in regard to the Montelair shooting I was appointed treasurer to receive the money to all in helping to prosecute Blair. I do not accept the appointment, and knew mothing about it until I read it in the papers. EAST NEWARK, July 23

One Prayer at Least.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In response een so many personal instances in which my prayers NEW YORK, July 20 FAITH.

SUNBEAMS.

-The Rev. Jo Cook preached by invitaion in San Francisco on a Sanday evening, and on Ma

Edward S. Rowley, aged 70, preminent

as a Methodist, lost seed tryon; to beat a three-and monte sharper at Phitsfield, Mass. -A little girl at Springfield, Mass., was so

frightened by a deg which had been set upon her, that she went into convulsions and died. The discovery of forgeries by Byron A. Robinson of Cambridge, Mass, is a shock to the Contact
Baptist Caurch, of which he was a opened meaner

—A party of Irish farmers having gone to

London to see the Boyal Auricultural Show, the per Water invited them to visit him at Mariborough its -George W. Childs (a steamer, and not the obstuary poets ignobly tows barges at Papas A vessel by that name ought not to be less than a goodots

-The heaviest taxpayers of Wilmington, Del., have determined that the city shall live within its income. They give notice to the officials that any in-

crease of the debt will be resisted at law. -Town Treasurer Wilson of Montleello. Ind., brought a libel suit egainst the local newspaper that said he was dishonest; but before the case came to trial be fled with \$21,000 of public money.

—Two aged colored women fought in the Newport aimshoise, and it transpired that sixty years before they had quarrelled about a lover so bitterly that on meeting their animosity was as strong as eve -Dr. Le Moyne, the cremationist, is said

to have altered his will so as to deprive his son of \$40,000 that had been intended for him. The sun had given offence by refusing to burn the remains of his child -A busy man at Columbus, Ohio, keeps a

phonograph ready for use in his office, and, when any, body begins to tells him a long story, He says, "Just talk It into the instrument, and I'll listen to it by and by." -A Maine political speaker mentioned omebody as a Shylock, and an auditor asked who Shy.

lock was. "If you don't know," the prator scornfully replied, "you'd better go home and read your Bible." -A girl at Matagorda, Texas, stole some money from her employer, but was not suspected. She voluntarily confessed the crime two years afterward, declaring that conscience would no longer let her keep the secret. Her conviction and sentence followed, but

probably the Governor will pardon her -Legrand, a Paris architect, died lately. and left torty-five volumes of manuscript, written in un-known characters. This is supposed to be a memoir, and the labor must have occupied many years, yet nobody suspected the author of such a munia. No attempt to decipher the writing has yet succeeded.

-The coin and bullion in the Bank of England in the last week of June reached \$175.717,500, the largest amount ever massed there. At the same time the Bank of France held, nearly \$450,000,000, and the Bank of Germany \$440,0000. Notific is more significant of want of confidence and singulation. -Sitting Bull plays upon the superstition

of the Sionx tribes, according to the Chicago Tribes, correspondent, making them believe that he possesses uperhamian power. His dreams are interpreted by its rother-in-law, and are treated as revelations from the Great Spirit. His influence over the Indians of Dabots is -William Squires and his wife agreed to

simultaneously commit sui ide at Atron, Ohio, in core quence of inability to live happily teacher. There is reason to believe, however, that Mrs. Squires thought the could live happily alone, for she took such a light doe of the landamm that she quickly recovered, while the husband took a large dose and died. -Schweitzer, a member of the Austrian mperial Council, has been put on trial for selling orders and other favors from the Austrian Emperor. He used

his influence at Court, and a partner in the Dusiness at tended to the sales. The ordinary price for a decoration was \$6,500, while a brevet certifying that the holder was a court tradesman, brought \$1,250. -Farmer Griffia lost melons from his patch at Sandersville, Ga., and planned a joke on the thieves. Young Yarborough, his nephew, was to join them in a misingle raid, and fall down with a cry that he was shot, when Griffin fired a revolver into the air Grifflu fired at the proper time, and Yarborough fell with a cry of real arony, for a bullet had by chance

entered his head, making a mortal wound. -At the Court of Egland it is no longer a secret that the Prince Imperial was in love with the Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's youngest and only inmarried daughter. He hoped that by going to Zala-and and winning the Victoria cross by some act of valor the many difficulties in the way of an alliance might be overcome; but it would have required an act of Parlis ment to permit the girl to marry a Catholic.

-Just as a clergyman said "I pronounce you man and wife " to a couple in a Memphis church two years are a terrific clap of thunder so shocked the bride that she fainted. She regarded this as an evi omen, and from that moment was downlearted, sillough she had previously been of a notably loyous disposition. Nothing could drive from her mind a foreboding of disaster, and a few days ago she tried to kill herself.

-De Rivera and Holland, after being boon companions in a long carousal in Chicago, had a quarrel that led to an agreement to fight a duel with pistols. Holland was a bad marksman, and Robertson, his seeoud, undertook to teach him how to shoot. At the first leason Holland accidentally shot his instructor in the leg, dangerously wounding him. This blood shed was deemed sufficient, and De Rivera and Holland shoot hands.

-Wonderful accounts are given of the gor ex-Postmaster. The bay is a "lightning calculator" surpassing all predecessors, being able to do the most sur prising things in mental arithmetic. He remembers al that he reads, too, and can recite chapter offer char ter of Scripture, as well as entire pages of dictimary. He takes no pleasure in anything except mental exercise.

-Bob Webster, the Atlanta mulatto barer who claims to be a son of Daniel Webster, haven gazed with a Boston agent to becture in New England. His story of illustrious parentage has been continuously denied, yet the Atlanta Proceeds says; "Hobis slower having his lecture prepared. It will be a reperal and scattering effort, touching on his own life, thrib, and tweethage. Bob will out a dash as a legions of any we would not be surprised if he minds some pocket change. The Boston man will get the most of it.

-At a remarkably successful charity fair in Landon the stalls were in charge of titled which and activises in about equal numbers. Lady Paper disables Marchianess of Health Control and Sout Approximations drinks, which were in great demand at 25 cents each Mrs. Cornwallis West pushed the sale of citars with a her might; but Sara Bernhardt prevent the greatest at traction, for the crush was always greatest around her. and her sale of her own portraits was enormous at \$2% each, with her autograph

-Credulous persons in the neighborhood of Chambersburg, Pa., believe that the secret of neure for hydrophobia has been test in the duath of Dr Abraredicine to every hody who was nitten by a dec. It was said to be made from an intallible discovery made by a remote annestor, and transmitted from rather to so the der a pied a or secrecy. Dr. Abraham Sensons however, and not other prescribe it, and sometimes finited that has ancestry had dealt in humbage but the impression of nevertheless abroad that he might have imparted inval-able the winter on the subject.

-Diana Fowellson, of Rosedale, Kan., has request deathlike transcs, insting bull an increasingst. Include which she shows no signs of its. She trinks that she really dies, toing to heaven and their stations of earth. She says that she incert spirits, who tell are that they had to repeat of their sine over there is not they could advance, and were uninapply until the did so But afterward they are empress in learning and growing brighter, and are taught by spirits brighter than the real region. The spirits have no wines but wear flowing twee and are ordinary men and women some bright and results, and others lean and miserable. They have no voice but their thoughts can be read.

—Prince Jerome Bonnpurte, the successor of the Prince Imperial as head of the house is shown if superardice to more New Verkers, but in vive the city in listing they wish, and stry of for a constraint time at the New York H tol. When his regime at in repose he is the immer of the first Napoleon's similar was full of sweetness, while roughest is tall of latterness. He has said by the order to be a list at the Napoleon's similar was full of sweetness, while roughest is tall of latterness. He has said by the order to be a list at the first hard by the first hard he sequined as account to Prince of the Market has a country for the first hard he write the Princess Cophilide. While resides in little with the Princess Cophilide. While resides in little first hard points. For was write from Landau forth and every morning at 7 sevents went to hear times at the Jesuit shaped in Statestich street.

—The death of Harry Fullmer loads the -Prince Jerome Bonaparte, the successor

Phiche and Vois' in Daris, and the system of the secrees and hose homeon induced amounts of transfer mention sector, and ended with the solution of the sector and area by the old Academy of Massiver One measurement of the sector and sector the old Academy of Massiver One measurement of the sector and sector of the ment of Nation 1984 the sector was destroyed by fire, because an off the first and enterty and sector of the sector of the sector and sector of the ry with "The Black Or wh. There was a fied by the fortune that came to him